DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

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A FULL line of Paints, Varnishes, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Bay Rum, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Face Powders, Fine Toilet Soaps, Tooth Powders, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Razors. Shaving Setts, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c.

> Allspice, Ginger, and Finest Teas in Allspice, Ginger, and Finest Teas in the market. Cigars and Tobacco. Best Coal Oil Lamps and Lamp Goods, and every variety of choice Goods and necessary articles usually kept in First Class Drug Stores of the second this made a total of 50,000 for the second day. He says he did not need be trying their hands on our capital, for the devil is in them and they don't care. They are the turbulent disturbers of the public tranquility. I don't want such for my nabors, for if they take offense they would shoot a man through the window by night and while he was surroundkept in First Class Drug Stores and

PATENT MEDICINES, all the Standard and Reliable ones kept in stock. The sweetest and most delicate Perfumes and Odors, and a full line of Colognes and Toilet Water always in stock.

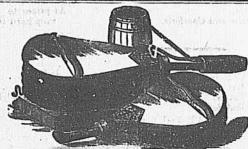
Chapped hands, face and lips are very prevalent at this season of the year, and nothing will cure and prevent this annoying affliction so effectually as a box of Camphor Ice, Cosmaline, or some of our pure Glycerine.

FANCY GOODS and Sundries. and a thousand and one other articles of general use may be found in our complete stock.

Oblige us by giving us a call, and you will be surprised at our LOW PRICES and superior quality of our

With the com'

Jan 8, 1885



BUY THE PITTSBURG BELLOWS The Best is the Cheapest.

SHOP TOOLS of all Kinds, BLACKSMITH OUTFITS,

10,000 lb. Steel Plows, Plow Stocks, Trace Chains, &c. BUY OUR "NIMROD" AXE,

300 Kegs Nails, lower than ever sold at in Anderson. Sullivan & Bros. "Boss" Hand Saw,

Extra quality and warranted. Sold for \$1,50 HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pocket and Table Cutlery a Specialty.

Farmers, Mechanics, Builders, come to us and get a desirable article for the

SULLIVAN & BRO.,

Look for the the SIGN of the CIRCULAR SAW.

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COODS AT AND BELOW COST

So as to close out his entire stock of Winter Goods before 1st February, 1885.

JUST THINK OF IT!

CLOARS from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

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And as I have only a few Tranks, Valless and Hats on hand I am determined to close them out regardless of cost.

Before buying I ask everybody to examine my stock.

W. A. CHAPMAN.

W. A. CHAPMAN.

least money possible.

an to set the Local Community of Community and the Deny Your Wife and Children of one of the Greatest, most Elevating and Refining of all the Sciences,

SMUSIC. ECONOMY SAYS GET THE BEST OF EVERYTHING!

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Chickering Planos and Mason & Hamlin Organs Are the RECOGNIZED LEADERS OF THE WORLD for Musical Instrument

They cost a little more than cheaper Lustruments, simply because more care and better material is used in their manufacture. Only one to buy in a life-time. GET THE BEST.

J. A. DANIELS.

Reviewing Articles on the Late War. rest awhile when he makes up his Cabi-Rev. R. Lathan, in Yorkville Enquirer. "How does Ireland look?" is among

"Men of Massachusetts, you have con-quered everything else, now learn to conquer your prejudices." Daniel Web-ster said that or words to that effect, and if he are now dead or disgrace..., "Men of Massachusetts, you have con-

ster said that or words to that effect, and if he was alive to day he could say it to all of us, for we are the slaves of prejudice. I was thinking about this while reading the last number of The Century. In the December number General Lew Wallace wrote an account of the battle of Shilob, and I thought it was very fair and considerate, considering that he was a Federal General. I believed him to be sincere. And now comes General Grant in the last number and says that Lew Wallace did not obey orders and bungled up things terribly. General Grant starts out by abusing General Halleck, his superior officer, and digs him under the short ribs reverely. The biggest thing io his long article is Gen. Grant, and he takes up a good deal of space in telling about his horse falling down and hurting his ankle, and about his standing by a tree all night in the rain. Well, that was bad—very bad—and we are sorry he had it to do, but it was twenty three years ago, and we are all well of it now. He says that the country has almost for sotten they ever lived.

But everything looks quite peaceable now on this side the Atlantic, and the prospect is bright for the next four years to come. We are at peace with all the world. There is a little hard feeling about this dynamite business, and it ought to be fixed up. These dynamiters are getting entirely too impudent over here. I see they had a recent meeting in Chicago and made speeches and applauded that London explosion and declared what they could do in Chicago. They have formed a partnership with the communists and nibilists, and would overturn our own government it they dared, and they say they dodare. When a most of them are now dead or disgrace...

The most of them are now dead or disgrace...

But everything looks quite peaceable now on this side the Atlantic, and the reverting own this side the Atlantic, and the country has almost for other. But everthing looks quite peaceable now on this side the Atlantic, and the country has almost for other. But everthing looks quite peaceable was twenty three years ago, and we are all well of it now. He says that the Confederates had over 40,000 men the first day, and he had only 25,000 in line; and it ought to be done quick and sharp, and let their sympathizers take warning. The English are our brethren and our ancestors, and the world owes to England more for morals and civilization and adpPure, High Toned Flavoring Extracts,

Parking Delicer Delicer and Delicer D Baking Powders and Soda, Pepper, came next morning with 20,000 more, and this made a total of 50,000 for the

ARP'S ANNALS.

to him were less than 40,000 effective

So it seems that Grant was to have easily whipped the 41,000 Confederates with his 30,000 Federals without any help

And on the other side it seems that Grant had 105,000 men pitted against 40,000. Everybody is at liberty I sup-pose to believe either one or the other but I reckon most people will do like the juries do when the lawyers get them all befoddled-just split the difference and find a verdict.

Beauregard and his friend Jordan make up a pretty good story for their side, and Wm. Preston Johnston handles them without gloves and makes up a better one for General Albert Sidney Johnston, and so it goes, and nobody knows just how it was exactly, and never will know I reckon. I don't believe any for they are all just human, and have prejudices, and it is impossible for them to see it from the same standpoint. And we their readers will believe or not believe according to our prejudices, for we can't help it, We inherit a love of "our side" just like we inherit our politics or our religion. It is a trait in human nature that contributes to our good and makes us Lappier, but like all other good things it can be indulged in to extremes, and then it makes us selfish and conceited

I know that the truth of history ought to be vindicated, if it can be, but I don't see that all this wrangle about the battle of Shiloh is doing any good. It is pretty well settled that we got badly whipped somehow or somehow else, and the "is" and the "heradyentures" are too uncertain to make up history. They write and the "heradyentures" are too uncertain to make up history. They write said that "Old Hickory" was the second saviour of the world, for if he hadening in a reason forcer. It is reported to the gold and all the rest because it is neither reference to the good of the offers, and still more to the protection of society; and the punishment is varied of Packenham would have whipped that fight, and then gond back to England and taken charge of the English army, for he ranked Wellington, and Napoleon would have whipped him it Waterloo, for Packenham was a poor General, and then the French would have whipped being and and all the rest of mankind, and the whole world would by this time be under the French would by this time be under the French empire and be eating frogs or catching them for a living.

One thing is certain the set that in the antipolate in the corps and the publishment is valied to find the proposal to the protection of a living.

One thing is certain theore the rest of would be provided the rest of any find, and the whole world would by this time be under the French empire and be eating frogs or catching them for a living.

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One thing is certain theore the French empire and be eating frogs or catching them for a living.

One thing is certain theore is a moral infamity may cease to exist. End mountain in America. There is usually not him in a feasing that the feast in the feast i of Shiloh is doing any good. It is pretty well settled that we got badly whipped somehow or somehow else, and the "its" and the "peradventures" are too uncer-

for General Patterson's son has taken offense and comes to the front to defend his lather, who is dead. That brings in some more "ifs," for they say that if General Patterson had joined McDowell in time the rebels would not have whipped the fight at Bull Run, and so it goes. There is just about as much jealousy adjusted to the instrinsic guilt; no greaterson military commanders as among military commanders as among properties. among military commanders as among doctors in a one-horse town, and it is of it and get rid of it, but a general can't.

They will rake him up and slauder him after he has been dead and buried for They will rake him, up and stander him after he has been dead and buried for twenty years. I coufess to prejudices, and I can't help feeling a burning indignation, when I-hear the patriotism, the mendon of their fear of generation, he has been dead and buried for twenty years. I coufess to prejudices, and I can't help feeling a burning indignation, the mendon of their fear of generation of the property generation, he says with truth, when we have been target to deep on the memory of the man, and I con't like anybody who seeks to disturb my faith. Faith is the comfort of a man. Faith in those we have been taught to admire—faith in friends, faith in religion. I would not try to shake the faith of a Baptist in immersion, nor an Episcopalian in the apostolical succession, nor a Jew in the Talmud. Let them have their faith and let me have mine. But I would try to enlighten the beloaded minds of those who worshlp fire and the sun and all sorts of idols and have no intelligent conception of God and his goodness, The Jew is as much a Christian as the Gentile, for he believes in a Savior—the Savior who sitteth at the right hand of God, and the only difference is that he does not believe He has compensations imply not only reward,

dom for opinion's sake.

The intolerant and the rabid proselyter must go. There is but one God, and Mohammend is not His prophet, nor anything else who claims the exclusive right to be. The church militant is just like army militant. The privates do the fighting, and there is many a private who is a better man than his captain or his colonel. General Grant says, in his Shills harticle, that his men stood firm, but

ministering the affairs of a great nation. I hope that Mr. Cleveland will let them

vancement in the arts and sciences than to any other nation. Our government should not permit these dynamiters to plot and plan their infernal schemes over here. The next thing we know they will Well, now let us look at Wm. Preston Johnston's account in the same number. He says that Grant had an army of 58,000 men in camp, nearly 50,000 of whom were effectives. Bell was near at hand with 37,000 more, and Mitchell sot far distant with 18,000. In all Grant had 105,000 effective men, and opposed to him were less than 40,000 effective. over here. There is plenty of room, and let them behave when they do come. I am Irish myself, and I love the Irish heart, and am proud of the noble sons of Erin, but there is no method in their present madness and no humanity in their methods.

BILL ARP.

## A Defence of Hell.

The Rev. Dr. Shedd, the distinguished Calvanist theologiau, contributes to the last number of the North American Review a logical and closely reasoned argument to prove "the certainty of endless punishment."

Formerly such a paper from such a source would have been by no means remarkable, and would not have attracted attention outside of the circle of theologians to which Dr. Shedd belongs. It would have appeared in some dull and heavy Presbyterian or Congregational periodical, and not in a magazine which, like the North American, aims to treat subjects of general interest only. But now an argument in favor of the doctrine of hell and of eternal torment for the damued is so great a novelty that a mountains running down to the very sea To an individual who has seen no mountains running down to the very sea. magazine editor who desires to pique curiosity is glad to obtain it for publica-

Dr. Shedd contends that future punishment is retributive, and not merely exemplary and corrective; that it must be endless, because the reason for it al and corrective, he says, may come to an end, because moral infirmity, and not guilt, is the reason for its infliction; and moral infirmity may cease to exist. But suffering that is penal can never come to

among military commanders as among er and no less than the sin deserves."

doctors in a one-horse town, and it is of Dr. Shedd then goes on to argue that a worse kind, for a doctor can die out of the doctrine of hell is supported by the human conscience, which instinctively dreads eternal punishment. "Notwithstanding all the attack made upon the teret in every generation, by a fraction

Savior—the Savior who sitteth at the right hand of God, and the only difference is that he does not believe He has yet come, but that He will come. We should be thankful every day that religious intolerance has passed away, and with it the inquisition and the Smithfield fires, and the drowning of witches, and thus our children are safe from martyrdom for opinion's sake.

The intolerant and the rabid proselyter must go. There is but one God, and Mohammend is not His prophet, nor anything else who claims the exclusive right to be. The church militant is just like is to be made right by the compensations of a future existence, and those compensations imply not only reward, but punishment also.

We take unusual interest in this paper, because it is the first square defence of the doctrine of eternal dammation from an orthodox Protestant theologian which we remember to have seen for several directly attacked, it is usually ignored by Protestant ministers as too disagreeable a subject for contemporary Christians.

Dr. Shedd deserves credit for the courage to the compensations of a future existence, and those compensations imply not only reward, but unishment also.

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Dr. Shedd deserves credit for the courage and consistency he shows in standing by

OBSERVATIONS ON IRELAND.

the first questions asked by those who feel any interest in the country. For many reasons, a very large per cent. of the people of every section of America feel an interest in Ireland and Scotland, that they do in no other. The descen-dants of the Emerald Isle are scattered from Cape Horn to the Arctic lakes. Some sections of the United States are principally peopled by the descendants of persons who came from either Scotland or Ireland. Hence, Ireland is, to no inconsiderable portion of the people of North American what I for the people of North America, what Jerusalen of North America, what Jerusalem is to the Jew. In Scotland, the grand principles of American liberty were formula-ted. There is something in the words Bothwell, Airdsmoss, Rusterglen and Queensferry, which kindles the fires of patriotism in the bosom of every Ameri-can citizen of Scotch Irish descent. Around the name Eaglewing clusters cause far more tragical, than cluster around the name Mayflower; and Robert

In every section of the Southern States, and in some sections of every State in the United States, there are individuals who, "in dreams, visit the sea-bathed shores of Ireland." It is not at

bathed shores of Ireland." It is not at all wonderful that these persons ask:
"How does 'Old Ireland' look?"
By a law of our nature, we map out, in our minds, the general appearance of every place in which we take any particular interest. This picture-making process extends to every thing connected, in any way whatever, with the locality, no matter whether it be a small patch of ground or a continent of vast extent. Its rivers, its mountains, its valleys, its collected to the scenery a desolate and gloomy appearance. The average depth of Lough Neagh, it is said, is about forty feet, and in the language of an Irishman, it is "full of great fishes."

Drunk Without Liquor.

"I am afraid Tom has taken to drinking again," said a well-known club man to a Times reporter, as a handsome man, of middle age, staggered by them on Chestnut street Saturday afternoon and of lint cotton to the agree and 3000 pounds. Its rivers, its mountains, its valleys, its cultivated fields, and its forests, are all mapped out in their minds. This map has no material existence, but still it has a real being. To the individul who sketched its outlines and dotted down on its surface the mountain ranges and the sloping valleys, it is a real some-thing. The number of such maps of "Old Ireland" is equal to the number of her wide scattered sons and daughters.

No two of these maps, possibly, are alike They are the creations of imagination Facts collected from any and every avail able source, have been arranged so as to present Ireland, not as it really is, but as it is thought to be. That "distance lends enchantment to the view" is, in the case of Ireland, partly true and partthe Atlantic, is equal to Ireland, viewed by the eye—viewed as it is. The first glimpse that the individual crossing the Atlantic gets of Ireland is totally different from all his preconceived notions of the island. He expected, perhaps, to see a level plain, elevated, but slightly above the sea. Instead of this, he sees tains except those in America, these mountains of Ireland present a strange appearance. At a distance they look like huge, dark grey rocks. On appraching nearer them, the stone fences come into view. When these fences are first seen they have very much the appear ance of gullies running up and down the mountain side. From the top of one of these mountains the scene is very different from that presented from the top of a mountain in America. There is usually

A large amount of Ireland is in grass.

This of course is green. Then the crops
planted in Ireland all cover the ground a living.

One thing is certain, though, the rebels did some good fighting on several occasions, for General Grant says so and teveral other Federal Generals have said so. I believe they do give us credit for getting up a little stampede at Bull Run, and now there seems to be a fuss about that, for General Patterson's son has taken offense and comes to the front to defend houses is much greater than in our coun-try. The roads in Ireland are generally acadamized and walled in with a hewn,

or dressed stone wall on each side, and the face of the country changes often very abruptly. All these things, when taken in connection with its mountains and bogs, give to "Old Ireland" an appearance grandly picturesque, charming-ly lovely, and strangely gloomy.

The name of "Old Ireland" is apt to suggest that Ireland is an old wornout country. When we Americans speak of an old State or an old plantation, the im-

and these by the Dedannans, who were succeeded by the Milesians from Soythia. Whether Parthalon came to Ireland and settled, as is claimed, near Bally-Shannon or not, we need not inquire. It is a fact, beyond all doubt, that Ireland was settled long before the Christian era, but how densely no one knows. Julius Cœax, in his Commentaries, describes it, giving to it the name Milesia. In giving to it the name Hibernia. In point of fact Ireland is certainly an old country; that is, it has been setted for a long time. It has passed through many vicissitudes of fortune. More than once it has been laid waste with fire and sword, and parts of it abandoned for a time to the wild beast. In the sense that it is a

than thirty five billions of pounds.
Canned beef, pickles and crackers are imported from America. I ate a dinner

Perduc's Mode. Not Profits \$110.27 Per South Carolina's Claim to that High: in Ireland at which everything on the

from America.

The rivers of Ireland are, when compared with the rivers of the Western Continent, small. The largest river in Ireland, and in fact, the largest in the British Islands, is the Shannon. It rises in the valley of Glengavin and empties into Lough Allen. Its whole length is a little more than two hundred miles. The rivers of Ireland abound with fish of the men are employed in the salmon fishertwo feet long and about, I suppose, one foot in circumferance. It is nearly round. The flesh is of a rich, yellow the cities and towns of Ireland fresh fish are eaten at all seasons of the year.

The lakes of Ireland are not so noted

as those of Scotland. Neither are they so beautiful; but lakes are numerous in Ireland and some of them are beautiful. The largest is Lough Neagh. This is the largest lake in the British Islands. around the name Mayflower; and Robert Blair, of Bangor, Ireland, is the peer of John Robinson, of Lincolushire, England.

The average length of Lough Neagh is sixteen miles, and the average breadth about ten miles. Its shores, unlike the shores of the Scotch lakes, are level. In winter, the waters of the lakes spread over a large area of territory. This moor land along the edge of the lake gives to the scenery a desolate and gloomy appearance. The average depth all wonderful that these persons ask: of Lough Neagh, it is said, is about forty

of middle age, staggered by them on chestnut street Saturday afternoon and of lint cotton to the acre and 3000 pounds Chestnut street Saturday atternoon was ignored his friend's salutation. The man of seed.

Looking at it from a fluancian point of Looking at it from a fluancian point of Seed.

lounged heavily against passers by.

"You are much mistaken," retorted a young doctor, a mutual friend of the speaker and of the man who had just passed. "Tom is simply suffering from one of his semi-annual attacks. I admit that he seems to be drunk—and to all intents and purposes he is somehat it is intents and purposes he is so—but it is not from the effect of liquor. His is one of the most curious cases known to the profession in this city, although there are many similar cases on record. You know that Towards for know that Tom was for years a very heavy drinker. He began drinking long before he was out of his teens and until he was nearly thirty years old his life was almost a continuous debauch. He was nearly thirty years old his life was almost a continuous debauch. He was nearly thirty years old his life which every farmer who would not belt. There are salient facts in the above

was almost a continuous debauch. He was one of a crowd of young bloods, all of whom received handsome allowances from their wealthy hers. They were all hard drinkers and some of their debauches were simply appalling."

"They were my seniors, but I can recollect one of their adventures that scandalized West Philadelphia for a time. A sister of one of them was married one night. The banquet was spread in the dining room, and while the ceremony was in progress in the drawing room their acts in the above article which every farmer who would plant fewer mortgages—the hardest crop that he can raise—and be more independent in the future, should not lose sight of. First, every farmer who would be successful; should make his farm self supporting, and then adopt and intelligently pursue the system as to his cotton crop adopted by Mr. Perdue. With his net profits of \$110.27 per acre on every acre planted in cotton, we venture to assert, though we are suffered. was in progress in the drawing-room Harry—that was his name—admitted his friends through a window. They gathered up the wedding feast in the table-cloths, carried it to two carriages in waiting and after securing a case or two of wine drove away. They drove directly to Mount Moriah Cemetery, spread their feast iff the family lot and ate it there at midnight. Even the hack drivers were herrified and drove back to the city than it has been in the nest but to do so

necessary to put him in a strait jacket. He yelled constantly for brandy and when a small dose was proffered him he dashed it away and screamed: 'No! no! Give me a bucketful!' It was necessary to keep him under the influence of a nar-cotic for days, but during that time he never tasted a drop of liquor. He finally left his bed, haggard and emaciated, and with the most intense abhorrence for liquor of all descriptions. The next attack came in four months, but it was less

acvere than the first.

"Since then he has had two attacks, at intervals of six months. During the last one he lost twenty pounds within a two-lost recovery. Purchase the since we were some pounds of the since we were some pounds within the since we were some pounds within the since we were some pounds within the since we were some pounds with a twelve inch scooter, running north and south. last one he lost twenty pounds within one week. During these spells he is like a man crazed with liquor and he tells me that the sensation is precisely the same. The only physician who thoroughly understood his case was my preceptor, who is now dead. It was while under his tutelage that I became so well acquainted with this case from its medical standpoint."

# A New Rule.

Perhaps, boys, you would like to know the day of the week on which you were born. If there are a dozen or so of you n the family, your mother can't remember the day, your father don't care, your older sister is sorry you were born at all and don't want to know, your aunt never knew and your grandmother is dead, and so you must rely on some rule as follows : Set down the year of your birth less 1, divide by 4, throwing away the remain-der, if any, and add to the date; also add the number of days from January lat to the date of birth, divide by seven and if 0 remains, Sunday is your birth-day; if 1, Monday; 2, Tuesday, and so

EXAMPLE—Suppose you were born March 9,1875, then 1 less would be:

Divide by 7)2410

This makes Tuesday the day on which

Perdue's Mode. Net Profits \$110.27 Per South Carolina's Claim to that High Rank.

For some years past, the farmers of Georgia have been experimenting in the matter of a closer and more careful cul-tivation of the soil. Slavery left a loose system behind as its natural result. A large area of ground was planted, but it

The tendency in Georgia to day is in an entirely different direction, and there is ir cense rivalry among the farmers to see who can raise the greatest amount to the acre. The effect of this new departure is seen in the fact that Georgia now produces a much larger crop of cotton each year on a smaller acreage. It is found, moreover, that this system of cultivation is far more profitable than the old one, and that the farmer who cultivates twenty acres of ground and raises thirty bales of cotton therefrom, nets nearly as much as his neighbor who cultivates eighty acres and produces the

same amount of the staple.

Mr. Furman surprised the Georgians a short time ago by producing on eight acres of ground-wild land that had been deemed scarcely worthy of cultivation—enough to support him comforta-bly. He has had many imitators and bly. He has had many imitators and followers. A prize lately offered for the largest yield of cotton per acre on land fertilized only with cotton seed has de-

the influence of liquor. He threaded his way with difficulty through the crowd of promenaders, and at times \$15.40; fertilizing, \$12.50; picking \$18.

The Georgia farmers have evidently made a great discovery that will add to the wealth and prosperity of their State.

— Times Democrat.

And the same wonderful progress which

planted in cotton, we venture to assert, though we are not informed on this point, that his farm produces its own provisions

selves, and they loom up before every Southern farmer as an inspiration and a

Southern farmer as an inspiration and a hope.

To begin, this piece of land was manured lavishly for four years, and it is the deliberate judgment of Mr. Perdue that the gossypium paid him fully 100 per cent.

In the early Spring the soil was haved

Let us see how Col. McClure's estimate of South Carolina's progress, to begin with, is warranted by the facts. Taking our banking capital, we have about a fourth of what we had before the war. To offset this, we have some 600 miles of railroad in average of what we had before large area of ground was planted, but it was carelessly and slovenly worked and the yield per acre was consequently very small.

The inndexes in Georgia to day is in shrinkage in banking capital. In ma a-facturing establishments of all kinds, the capital employed in total manufactories in South Carolina in 1860 was \$6,900,000, in 1880 \$11,200,000, in 1884 \$15,700,000 in 1885 \$17,000,000. We thus see to-day

a grain of some \$10,000,000 on the ante-bellum period. Our agricultural product stands 700,000 bales of cotton (400 pounds,) average for the present period, against 350,000 in 1860. Our grain product in '82-83 in Indian corn and small grain was some 28,000,000 busbels, against 17,400,000 in 1860. Our rice and sealend creeks 1860. Our rice and sea island crops have sunk about an average of 80 per cent. on

ante bellum averages.

The flesh crop has been necessarily much reduced, owing to the years of revolution and confusion encountered since the war, along with the great destruction suffered in all kinds of live stock during the war. Nevertheless, at no time in the history of the State has there been so much interest and enterprise in the improvement of stock in all parts of the Nats. So that the an any a have stock of brovement of stock in an parts of the State. So that to day we have stock of the very best strains in nearly all sections of the State, and more care is being devoted to this branch of agricultural industry than ever before known in the

history of the State.

It is no idle word then of Col. McClure when he speaks of the progress made by South Carolina in the last eight years.

South Carolina in the last eight years.

Now, as to the superiority of resources nasigned us, there is this to be said:

During the colonial period the British Government always held Scath Carolina as the favored colony of all. Just before the war Elwood Fisher astonished the North and our own statesmen, uninformed they are now mitched. ed then as now, with the startling state-ment that South Carolina was the richest-State in the Union in proportion to her population. When challenged to the proof he proved it beyond all question. We need not repeat after him now the facts and figures which lie before us in the Federal statistics of 1860. The carpet-bag Governor Chamberlain always contended that South Carolina's resources exceeded those of any other State in the

Taking the whole thing together, we Taking the whole thing together, we may proudly point to our exposition at New Orleans. In cotton we stand at the head of the list. In the grains we are second to none as to the quality. We grow the best rice in the world. Our sweet potatoes are as good as the world can afford. Our exposition in hay is astounding. We show four kinds, Means grass, Bermuda, crab, pea-vine and millet, all showing that South Carolina can't be exceeded as a hay producer. Our wood exposition has taken everybody by surprise, comparing most favorably with that of California. We have the very best iron ore in the Union. Our mineral that of California. We have the very best iron ore in the Union. Our mineral products are by no means insignificant. Our water power, all told, is the most abundant, never failing and the cheapest in the Union.

It is no extraordinary claim for South Carolina to say that she can comfortably sustain five times her present population and feed them all from her afficient bosom. Col. McClure is mistaken in saving that South Carolina newer fed her people from her own soil. She did do this before the war. For whilst she im-ported some food she exported more than the got beyond her borders .- Cole

# Bread, Meat and Cotton.

It is a plausible argument to say that an acre of ground will yield a larger re-turn in money when planted in cotton than when planted in corn or wheat or oats, but that there is a fallacy in it somewhere almost every Southern farmer knows to his cost. He who can most clearly indicate where that fallacy is will be a benefactor to his State and to the

If an acre planted in cotton brings in

the gossyplum paid him fully 100 per cent.

In the early Spring the soil was turned with an Avery pony plow three inches deep, and followed with a twelve inches accoler, breaking nine more inches.

About the first of April rows were opened five feet apart, with a ten-inches shovel. These rows were followed with a twelve-inch shovel. These rows were followed with a twelve-inch scooter, running north and south.

The next thing was to put in the drills a twelve-inch scooter, running north and south.

The next thing was to put in the drills as me time covering it with a twelve-inch scooter, going close to the drill.

About the 15th of April Mr. Perdue put in 400 pounds of gossypium, dividing it equally on each side of the row. About the first of May it was finished with an Avery pony plow, except the last furrow, which was run with a long shovel.

On the 10th of May Sanders' Prolific or nothing. He devotes his Summer to continue to the first of May Sanders' Prolific or nothing. He devotes his Summer to continue the first of May Sanders' Prolific or nothing. He devotes his Summer to continue the first of May Sanders' Prolific or nothing. He devotes his Summer to continue the first of May Sanders' Prolific or nothing. He devotes his Summer to continue the first of May Sanders' Prolific or nothing. He devotes his Summer to continue to pay out more. He makes a greater profit on the one article be sells, but he pays a larger percentage of profit on a largely increased number of articles which he is conselled to buy in consession the increased number of articles which he is conselled to buy in consession the loss of profit on the one article he sells, but he pays a larger percentage of profit on a largely increased number of articles which he is conselled to buy in consession the increase of realizing cotton alone. The pays a larger percentage of profit on the one article he sells, but he pays a larger percentage of profit on a largely increased number of articles which he is consession the increase of realizing to the p the first of May it was finished with an Avery pony plow, except the last furrow, which was run with a long shovel.

On the 10th of May Sanders' Prolific was planted, first running a three-foot board over the bed to smooth it, and also to get to the moisture, as it was very dry at that time. By the 20th of May there was a good stand. It was then run over with a six-colter harrow, and five days later it was sided with a small twelve-lich scooter. On the 31st of May it was chopped to nine inches, with two or four. Stalks in a hill. Then it was plowed with a scooter and scrape shallow, going four times in each row every twelve days. On the 10th of June it was chopped to eighteen inches, leaving two stalks in a hill. It was plowed the last time on the 10th of July, and gone over with hoes to get the scattering bunches of grass.

The cotton was then about 15 inches high, and the growth was very slow until the 20th of August, when the unusually heavy rains ceased. If it had not been fow the exceptionally favorable Fall season Mr. Perdue thinks that the cotton would not have opened, as its growth had been so much retarded all Summer by the

heavy rains ceased. If it had not been for the exceptionally favorable Fall season Mr. Perdue thinks that the cotton would not have opened, as its growth had been so much retarded all Summer by the drenching rains.

It was Mr. Perdue's intention to use 2,000 pounds of gossypium, but the weather discouraged him, and he used only 700 pounds.

As it turned out, his acre yielded him

must go. There is but one God, and Mohammend is not His prophet, nor asystatic missions as to unsagrecauses and parts of it shandoned for a tim) to the wind beast. In this sense that it is to be. The church militant is just like after many militant. The privates do the fighting, and there is many a private which lies at the foundation of is a better man than his captain or his colonel. General Grast says, in his Bibliobanticle, that his men stood firm, but some of his colonels were arrant cowards and laft the field.

I am glad of one thing, and dhat is that the people have at list, made a new department of the country in half activities where the the commensators are exported annually, more than seven hand and adented a same Presidence where the superior of the foreign country is the solution of the whole matter.—

The makes Tuesday the day on which is and only 700 pounds.

The church militant is just like the following control from the constance of the constan